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water had been a trifle warmer, and they consequently more active.

The four factors herewith found to agree, were all determined independently and at different times, and extreme care was taken in this manner to avoid all personal prejudice.

C. M. BREDER, JR.,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

IMMUNITY ENJOYED BY STICKEL- BACKS

While fishing for white perch (*Morone americana*) on April 11th in the fresh water lake at the head of Wreck Pond, near Spring Lake, N. J., my bait running low I had occasion to use for bait a stickelback (*Gasterosteus bispinosus*).

A haul made with a minnow seine a short time previous in the pool below the dam (brackish tide-water) had netted several stickelback, hard-heads (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) and white-bait (*Menidia*), the latter which my two companions were using for the perch.

The perch were biting very rapidly—over sixty being taken in an hour and a half—but when I offered the stickelback to them, I received not even a nibble, tho my companions fishing on either side of me were constantly catching fish.

Upon removing the stickelback and replacing it with a whitebait I immediately began taking fish. Shortly after one of my companions had the same experience. We marveled at the apparent knowledge possessed by the perch in realizing in the stickelback on unsavory morsel.

The female perch were bulging with roe, and the males with milt, which when grasped in the hand, they expelled.

VAN CAMPEN HEILNER,
Spring Lake, New Jersey.